

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WU MUST GO.

Picturesque Chinese Figure in Washington Is Recalled.

Washington, Aug. 14.—For the second time in his diplomatic career Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, has been recalled from the Washington mission, and has been directed to proceed home, where it is expected he will be assigned to other work.

Dr. Wu's successor will be Chang Yin Tang, known as a "progressive" in Chinese political affairs. He has seen diplomatic service in India, England, Tibet and the United States.

Dr. Wu's retirement from Washington removed a picturesque figure from the capital. Probably no diplomat is better known than he, for he is a popular talker and his pungent wit and bright sallies have been heard and read with interest at many places.

During the Boxer troubles, Minister Wu, in connection with Yuan Shai Kai, then Tao Tai of Shanghai, was successful in getting through a message to the American minister, Mr. Conger, who, with his colleagues, was in the legation compound in Peking, and whose fate was a matter of great concern to the state department.

An answer from Mr. Conger demonstrated that he had received the message sent by the state department and that all was well with the legation officials. It is pointed out as a peculiar coincidence that Wu should be recalled at this time, soon after the downfall of Yuan Shai Kai, his friend.

Wu's sympathies were with the United States during the Boxer troubles, and this led to his recall. Only an intimation from this government that his beheading would be offensive to the United States, it is believed, prevented his summary death at the hands of the Chinese authorities.

The new minister, Chang Yin Tang, from April, 1898, to February, 1899, was consul-general at San Francisco and some years ago was attached to the Chinese legation in Washington for a short time.

OFFICER PLAYS TORPEDO.

Escapes From Submarine Through Whitehead Tube.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The navy department has received word of a wonderful performance of Midshipman Kenneth Whiting, in command of the submarine Porpoise, now in Manila. For the purpose of demonstrating the possibility of an escape from a submarine through a torpedo tube, Midshipman Whiting, who is an expert swimmer, had his vessel lowered to the bottom of the bay near Cavite. Far under the water, probably 60 or 70 feet, Whiting crawled into the torpedo tube. The end of the tube in the boat was closed behind him. The tube in the submarine is closed or opened on the outside by a port, which is moved by power machinery. When under the water there is a great in-rush of water, filling the tube as the torpedo flies out.

Whiting, within the tube, got a hold on the port. The officers inside the vessel turned on the power, and the port was swung out. Whiting went with it, cleared himself of the torpedo tube, and then let go, flying upward to the surface of the water. He was uninjured by his experience.

Crops Show Decrease.

Washington, Aug. 11.—An indicated winter wheat total yield of 532,920,000 bushels, as compared with 543,908, bushels, finally estimated last year; an average of winter wheat of 30.3 against 30.1 a year ago; corn, 34.4, against 32.5; spring wheat, 31.6, against 30.7, and oats, 35.5, against 35.8.

This summarizes today's crop report of the department of agriculture.

The comparative figures for corn include 89.3 last month and 82.6 as the average of August 1 for the last 10 years. The preliminary returns for the winter wheat yield indicate about 15.5 bushels per acre, compared with 14.4, as finally estimated last year. The condition of spring wheat is compared with 92.7 last month and 81.1, the 10-year average on August 1.

For comparison the oat crop averaged 88.3 last month and 83.1 for 10 years on August 1.

The proportion of last year's oat crop in the farmer's hands on August 1 was about 3.3 per cent, or 26,232,000 bushels.

Plan Gompers Welcomes.

Washington, Aug. 12.—In honor of the return in October of Samuel Gompers, who has been in Europe studying continental labor conditions, all the labor organizations of the Eastern states will unite in a monster parade in this city, if the plans adopted by the Washington Central Labor union at a meeting last night are carried out. October 15 is the day fixed for the celebration. The day will culminate with a meeting in Convention hall.

Smokers Are Protected.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Purchasers of Philippine tobacco hereafter will have a government guarantee as to its quality and cleanliness, as a result of an arrangement made by the bureau of insular affairs, with the Philippine government. Every package imported into the United States will be stamped with a certificate indicating the quality of the material used and the workmanship. The arrangement was made to insure strict compliance with the new Philippine tariff law.

REPORT IS DENIED.

Montana Power Sites Were Not Extended Under Ballinger.

Washington, Aug. 14.—"At no time during the administration of Secretary Ballinger have any power sites been filed on in Montana," said Acting Assistant Commissioner Schwartz of the general land office, today.

The statement was issued as a denial of the report that in the Roseman, Mont., land district, one Jeremiah Collins, on June 11, filed on 15,868 acres of land, valuable for power sites, in the interest of large power companies. The statement says that neither Collins nor the Collins Land company had made any such filing at Roseman or elsewhere.

"The only water power site on the watersheds of the Missouri river now under the control of the government under Secretary Ballinger's orders of suspension, are sites which have been in private ownership for several years," says Mr. Schwartz, "and two additional sites which are improved and developed to run the streetcar system and lighting of Helena and Butte and the mines in Butte.

"These two sites are in the possession of the Helena Power & Light company and the Capital Improvement company, one having a dam 85 feet high and the other 120 feet high, across the Missouri river.

"As to the application on June 11, of President Ramsey, of the Riverside Land & Stock company, for 100 and 68-hundredths acres, it was rejected by the local land office and rejection sustained in this office."

EAST WILL BENEFIT.

Lands Across the Sea to Gain by Development in This Country.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Predicting that the Far East will be especially benefitted by the continual steady development of the resources of this country, Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador, left Washington this afternoon for Seattle, where he will sail for Japan. The baron returns at the direction of his government and has announced his expectation of returning to Washington in the fall. He will assist in work preliminary to revising the Japanese treaties with the powers of the world, which become operative next year.

"I'm going to Japan on leave of absence," the ambassador said, "I do not feel that I am called upon to say anything particular in regard to the relations between America and Japan. For two or three months after my arrival I had to see almost daily publications of some kind of unpleasant stories about us, which I thought from the outset fabrications of misinformed persons which would disappear in due time, as they did. Ever since then everything has been of a right direction and I have no doubt will continue so forever."

Hold Water Power Sites.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Secretary Ballinger will report to congress in December numerous withdrawals of temporary water-power sites in Western states in order that proper legislation may be enacted by congress to preserve power sites to the government and to prevent monopolies.

Acting Secretary Wilson today withdrew for temporary power sites 6,690 acres in Montana and Utah. In Montana the following withdrawals were made:

Along the Yellowstone river, 1,222 acres; along the Hell Gate river, 4,268 acres; and along the Judith river, 1,160 acres; in Utah, along Ashley creek, 240 acres.

Sues for Half Brown's Cash.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The story of the killing of ex-Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, who was shot to death in the Raleigh hotel here, two years ago, by Mrs. Annie Bradley, will soon be repeated in the Salt Lake City courts, when Mrs. Bradley sues for half of the estate of \$125,000 left by Brown. Mrs. Bradley will base her claim on the proof she advanced at the murder trial, when she showed that her two children are sons of Brown.

Water Fight Is Acute.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Interest is acute here in the impending struggle between Secretary Ballinger and Forester Pinchot, and predictions are freely made that one or the other will be obliged to separate himself from the government service. At the forestry bureau today Pinchot adherents expressed the opinion that Mr. Ballinger's dismissal would come as soon as it became generally known that he has, as they believe, played into the hands of the water-power trust.

Cost of Special Session.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The tariff bill passed by congress last week may have marked down some of the schedules, but at a conservative estimate this enactment cost the United States treasury \$4,000,000. The bill is silent as to the exact disposition of the money. The pages of the senate will get \$4,800 for the extra session and pages of the house \$1,500.

Wheat of State Ranks High.

Washington, Aug. 12.—In the government crop report issued today the figures by states include the following: Washington winter wheat, preliminary returns, production 16,951,000 bushels, and quality 98 per cent. Spring wheat, condition August 1, 1909, 90, and 10-year average, 85.

BRITAIN LOSES GRIP.

Will Accept American Domination to Save Empire.

Chautauque, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The British empire in momentary danger of destruction at the hands of Germany, and ready, merely for the asking, to accept the dominance of the United States and see the empire's real seat of authority transferred to Washington, is, according to Colonel S. S. McClure, editor of McClure's Magazine, the situation which is now confronting the country's statesmen.

Colonel McClure called the parting of America from England in 1776 a disastrous mistake, and read a statement from Lord Roseberry in which that statesman predicts that, if England and America had not separated at the time of the Revolution, the seat of the great British empire would have already been transferred from the British Isles to what is now the United States and those islands would have simply been the sacred historic shrine of the great world-empire of the English-speaking people.

"The United States should secure the dominance of the British empire," continued Mr. McClure, "for the asking. The present situation of England and Germany is that of two farmers living side by side, one of whom is a first rate prizefighter, has trained his people to be prizefighters and says to his neighbor, who has been peaceably engaged in cultivating his estate: 'I want some of your property and I'm going to have it.' The possible destruction of the British empire, which this means, is the most terrible problem before us today."

ROBBERY AS TRADE.

Santa Clara Gang Proposed to Loot Many Banks.

Santa Clara, Cal., Aug. 16.—Still concerning their identity, but talking freely of the daring \$7,000 robbery in which they were the principal actors Friday, the two boys captured at Sunnyside by Sheriff Langford were brought here for arraignment on a charge of robbery.

To Sheriff Langford, who captured them, the young men made a startling confession. Joe Willetts, who appears to be leader of the gang, said he and his companion had planned a series of bank robberies that would have created a reign of terror in financial circles. So far had their plans matured, that on Thursday, with a hired automobile awaiting their return, they entered the First National bank, in the heart of Oakland, and calmly weighed the chance of making their escape with a fortune.

"This Santa Clara robbery was only an experiment," said the youthful robber, after making this revelation. "We intended, if it was successful, to go after a bigger and richer institution next time and to clean up big money before we were through."

"We purchased a machine in Oakland and had it remain just around the corner, as we did in Friday's job. Carr and I went to the First National bank about 12 o'clock and looked the place over. We were well armed, and if there had not been so many clerks and so many people passing outside, we would have held up the cashiers and tellers and tried to escape with all the money in sight."

TWO TRAINS CRASH.

Over 40 Hurt in Wreck on Denver & Rio Grande Road.

Colorado Springs.—Ten persons are dead and others expected to die, between 40 and 50 are injured, three engines are in the ditch, two baggage cars, including the contents, are smashed, and several passenger coaches are badly damaged as the result of a head-on collision between east bound passenger No. 8 and west bound passenger No. 1 on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, near Husted, 13 miles north of this city at 10:25 Saturday morning. The wreck was due either to a misunderstanding of orders by the driver of the first engine of the north bound train, or to his having mistaken a switch engine standing on the siding at Husted for the train he was to pass at that point and which he later crashed into.

Lecture to Pay Debt.

London, Aug. 16.—Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, will lecture in the United States and Canada, commencing the tour in March, 1910. He will receive a record fee, but the money will not go into his pocket, but will be used to pay off debts amounting to \$70,000 contracted during his record breaking expedition. The Daily Express reproaches the British government for its ingratitude in declining to contribute to the cost of Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition.


Smallpox in Chile.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 16.—There are 348 smallpox patients in the lazaretto. The authorities have dictated severe measures to avoid carrying infected persons in public coaches, and have also prohibited the exposure of smallpox corpses in churches for funeral services and their accompaniment to the crematories. The land inspection board has discovered an illegal disposition of lands to a Japanese colony and has forbidden the sale.

Earthquake in Japan.

Tokio, Aug. 16.—A disastrous earthquake shook the Japanese provinces of Nagas Saturday and it is feared the list of casualties will be heavy. In the province of Omi, 400 houses were rased. No particulars regarding the number killed are available, as all communication has been cut off.

THE KING OF CURES



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PONIES OF SABLE ISLAND.

Situated about eighty-five miles eastward of the coast of Nova Scotia is Sable Island, the home of herds of wild ponies. Once a year, writes Mr. Silver, in "Farm-Cottage, Camp and Canoe in Maritime Canada," the wild ponies are rounded up. They are driven into a pound, and are bound and taken to the hold of a government boat.

Certainly Sable Island does not exactly tally with one's preconceived notion of the character of a horse ranch. Yet here the ponies thrive in average seasons; here they roam in ignorance of the labors which most of their race are fated to endure, until at last the evil day arrives of the annual drive, when the whole island is swept from end to end, and a kicking, smothering, terrified mass is driven into a large pound.

Two or three dozen of selected ponies are then lassoed, thrown down, bound, rolled over upon a hand-barrow, lifted up and slid into the surf-boat, rowed out, and finally hoisted on board for conveyance to Halifax.

The horses of Sable Island are seldom seen lying down to rest. They often sleep standing. They persistently refuse the shelter of a stable, or even the rough sheds erected for their comfort, and shun the near presence of man.

In severe weather it is the habit of the horses to gather in the gulches or hollows between the sandhills. Here they arrange themselves in regular order, the colts in the centers, their elders outside of them, and the master stallion in the most exposed situation of all.

As all the ponies are under thirteen hands, their usefulness is restricted. Some prove extremely serviceable animals, easily kept, with fair speed and great endurance, especially under the saddle. As a rule, when once broken and well cared for, they become affectionate and docile.

BIG POULTRY AND EGG SALES.

About \$60,000,000 Worth the Record of Disposal for 1908.

The growth of the poultry and game business has been phenomenal, and it is but in its infancy. Forty years ago the dressed poultry that came to New York other than for the holiday season was largely supplied by women of New Jersey and Staten Island, who brought it to Washington market in baskets. Poultry then was a luxury and used only on rare occasions or during holidays, specially at Thanksgiving, when turkeys were more or less in demand.

It was only twenty-five years ago the first dressed poultry was shipped from as far as Indiana and then in limited quantities, says the New York Sun. To-day poultry is shipped by the hundreds of cars from Texas, Missouri, Kansas and kindred states.

The poultry receipts here have increased threefold in the last ten years. Poultry and eggs valued at \$60,000,000 were sold in the New York market in 1908. They cease to be luxuries and now are a part of daily necessities. In former years there was no means to preserve them. In the northwest, Canada, Vermont and other localities where the winters are extreme there were shippers who froze their poultry in the natural temperature. Eggs were preserved by lime or in salt.

Modern cold storage plants have been built where food products can be kept in perfect condition. This has been the cause of the great increase not only of the demand but of the possibility of supply. The enormous growth of the trade dates back to the first of these cold storage plants. Refrigerator cars have been the essential auxiliary. This method of transportation has been perfected from time to time until now the service and the equipment compare favorably with the progress in any other branch of the trade.

Nor have these improvements been confined to a particular phase of the industry. Shippers who formerly had

as their establishment a shed and a few heneeps now have the most improved houses and everything is sanitary. Feeding stations where poultry is fattened provide a much better article of food than formerly. Farmers, realizing that the hen is the most profitable product of the farm, have bought the finest breeds for eating quality as well as the most favorable known high-class egg producers.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Her Wees Were Light Compared with Those of Her Companion.

Perhaps the weather had something to do with it; doubtless physical exhaustion, although Christine did not recognize it as such, had more. All that she knew was that it was one of those days when all one's spiritual defenses seem to collapse suddenly.

The fact was Christine was homesick, body and soul, for the big, shabby, cheerful house and all the happy, noisy brood it held; for the scent of spring apples in the orchard and the sound of little insect voices down in its long grass; for the old street, dappled with sunlight and shadow, and the faces of neighbors whom she had known all her life; even for old Miss Bartlett's disreputable cat, Josephus.

Nellie Jacobs, next her in the cashier's cage, looked at her with amused eyes.

"You're in a blue funk, all right," she declared.

"I am," Christine replied, gravely.

"Hard up?" Nellie asked, curiously.

Christine turned upon her fiercely.

"Hard up!" she retorted, scornfully.

"As if I fuss about that! I'm dead homesick, that's all. I loathe everything here—the crowds and the boarding-house and this cage—everything. And I've got to stay for four years."

"Why?" Nellie asked. Reserve was an unknown quantity to Nellie.

"To help Jack through college," Christine replied through set teeth.

"That's why. You needn't think he wants it so," she added quickly. "He hates it, and is working himself half to death; but he had to go—it would have been wicked not to, with his ability. And he's going to help Phil and Dora; they're all students." Christine had forgotten her blues for the moment.

When Nellie spoke again she was startled at the change in her voice.

"How many of you are there?" Nellie asked.

"Eight," Christine answered, her face softening.

Nellie turned about upon her passionately. "Eight—like that! I have a father and a brother, and they both drink, and don't care a straw whether I am dead or alive. And you're whining because you're homesick. Did you ever think of the people who would give their lives almost to have somebody to be homesick for?"

Three carriers came sliding up. The girls made change rapidly. Down below in the great store the crowds eddied about the bargain tables. But Christine's "blue funk" at her own trifling woes had disappeared. She was almost awe-stricken by the tragedy of her companion's life.—Youth's Companion.

Vagabonds, but Not Catthroats.

It is not all pleasure, the life of a country policeman. The guardian of Figurb-super-Spious's morals was observed the other day to be looking careworn.

"What's the matter?" he echoed, in response to kind inquiries. "Why, it's those three tramps I locked up this morning. They are kicking up a row because they want to play bridge and I can't find them a fourth."—London Globe.

"Showed" Him How.

A Missouri man sent a quarter several hundred miles to find out how to save his sock heels, and the fellow suggested that he cut out the heels with a pair of scissors and put them in the tin drawer.—Atlanta Constitution.

Legal Information

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Re Martorano, 159 Federal Reporter, 1010, decided that the wife of one who was petitioning for naturalization was not competent as a witness in that proceeding, although she had been a resident of the United States all her life, as any American woman that marries a foreigner takes the nationality of her husband, and by marrying an alien she became an alien.

Defendant, master of the "General Slocum," that took fire in East River in 1904, killing a thousand persons, was convicted of manslaughter by violation of the statutes of the United States providing punishment for failure to exercise proper care in providing life preservers, means for prevention of fire, etc., and appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals. In Van Schalk vs. United States, 159 Federal Reporter, 847, that tribunal affirmed the decision.

Equitable relief was denied in Matthews vs. Carman, 107 New York Supplement, 694, where it was sought to set aside an order in summary proceedings as being obtained by fraud and to restrain its use as evidence. The New York Supreme Court held such relief available in a proper case, but as the facts in this instance showed that the justice's court in which the judgment was rendered had jurisdiction, it was subject to collateral attack, as being the determination of a court not of record, which could be objected to when offered in evidence.

The father of defendants gave plaintiff three promissory notes. When they were barred by limitation he sent a payment without direction as to its application. Plaintiff credited one-half the amount on each of two notes. After the father's death his sons gave plaintiff a note for the three held by him. Suit was brought on the sons' note. The Minnesota Supreme Court in Anderson vs. Nystrom, 114 Northwestern Reporter, 742, held that where payment is made on claims not barred, without direction as to its application, the creditor may split it up and by indorsement on the different obligations prevent the running of the statute, but that this rule will not apply to claims already barred.

Railroad "Hobo Graveyards."

We have the idea that our American railroads kill many passengers. Yet almost ten trespassers are killed to every passenger killed. We believe that the trainman takes his life in his hands; yet more than twice as many trespassers annually sustain fatal accidents. When we read that in five years 23,974 trespassers were killed by railroads and 25,236 trespassers injured, we wonder that there should be left living a single Jack the Hobo to wash his shirt. In these five years there were more trespassers killed than there are inhabitants in Bangor, Maine, or Burlington, Vt. Were this army of the dead lying by three feet apart along the trackside in ghastly regularity they would stretch out for nearly fourteen miles. At a brisk walk it would take four hours to reach the end of the line. And then, were all those reported injured in the last five years lying by three feet apart, we should be obliged to walk for more than four hours more before we reached the end of this second line. Many railroads maintain private "tramp graveyards," in which are buried many of the unknown dead, without inquest and with expedition.

The Reason for It.

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "do men ever go to heaven?"
"Way, of course, my dear. What makes you ask?"
"Because I never see any pictures of angels with whiskers."
"Well," said the mother, thoughtfully, "some men do go to heaven, but they get there by a close shave."